

SCHISANDRA GLABRA (SCHISANDRACEAE) NEW TO KENTUCKY—Field searches for rare native plants on the Daniel Boone National Forest in east central Kentucky are conducted yearly. During such a search in fall 1991, an unusual vine was found in McCreary County. The vine, growing with *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* and at first mistaken for an aberrant form of the latter, was eventually identified as *Schisandra glabra* (Brickell) Rehd., starvine. The plant was growing on a shale/sandstone talus slope at a break in a sandstone cliff. The species is typically a high climbing vine up to 3 cm in stem diameter, but the plants in this population were all creeping along the ground, some rooting at nodes. The site was partially shaded but did receive direct east sun. Overstory in the area consisted of *Acer rubrum*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Tsuga canadensis*, and scattered *Quercus* species. Other species immediately adjacent to the site included *Clethra acuminata*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Mitchella repens*, and *Solidago caesia*.

Schisandra glabra was not reported for McCreary County by Rogers (1941) or for Kentucky by Braun (1943). More recently, the taxon was not reported for Kentucky by Johnson and Nicely (1990) or Browne and Athey (1992). Medley (1993) referenced my collection in his dissertation. This new location is about 250 km disjunct from the nearest population of *S. glabra*, in Stephens County, Georgia (Jones and Coile 1988; Ettman 1980) and represents the first record for the northern Cumberland Plateau. Other sites are from the southern Cumberland Plateau (Alabama), the Piedmont Plateau, the Coastal Plain, and the Mississippi Embayment.

The leaves of starvine are alternate, typically pale green, somewhat fleshy, and coarsely and remotely serrate. Shorter branch stems have leaves crowded at the branch tip, almost appearing as palmately arranged leaflets. Leaves on trailing stems are widely spaced. Flowers are difficult to see as they are usually high above the ground. Fruits are scarlet and are arranged in loose racemes on pendulous peduncles. Illustrations may be found in Duncan (1967) and Stone (1968).

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Voucher specimen: KENTUCKY. McCreary Co.: single population on shale/sandstone talus slope at break in sandstone cliff on W side of Wolfpen Branch, ca. 1 mi S of White Oak Junction, ca. 1 mi E of Hickory Knob Church, Barthell Quadrangle, elev. ca. 1220 ft, 8 Oct 1991, D.D. & L.A. Taylor 16351 (BEREA, KNK, MU, US).

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THLASPI MONTANUM (BRASSICACEAE) AND *OENOTHERA MISSOURIENSIS* (ONAGRACEAE) NEW TO COAHUILA—Recent collections in northern Coahuila, México, have included two species not previously reported for the state. Nesom (1992) found a similar situation for three species of *Aster* collected in the Serranías del Burro in Coahuila.

Thlaspi montanum L. var. *montanum* grows on moist or dry, open, rocky scree or talus slopes, alluvial fans or flats, limestone cliffs, and forest clearings. It has a wide distribution in the western United States, where it occurs from Washington, Oregon and southward along the Rocky Mountain Cordillera into New Mexico, Arizona, western-most Texas and in one locality in the La Bufa Mountains of northern Chihuahua, México. This new record extends its distribution to the northwestern Coahuila.

In addition to its wide geographical distribution, this variety of *Thlaspi montanum* has wide morphological variation (Holmgren 1971). The plants growing in Coahuila are 20–30 cm tall with racemes 8–10 cm long, peduncles 1 cm long and fruit 1 cm long and 5–6 mm wide. The habitat is semi-mesic submontane scrub.

Specimens examined: MÉXICO: Coahuila: Mpio. Muzquiz: Sierra del Carmen, Ranchos Morteros y San Isidro, Aprox. 178 km nw Muzquiz (Carr. 53) 28°47'N, 102°30'W, matorral rosetófilo de *Agave lechuguilla*, *Leucophyllum frutescens*, *Prosopis glandulosa* y *Larrea tridentata*, 1300 m, 27 Mar 1992, M. A. Carranza 1385, J. Noriega, y L. García (ANSM, MEXU). Mpio. Muzquiz: Sierra la Encantada, cuesta Malena, aprox. 170 km nw Muzquiz (Carr. 53) 28°54'N, 102°30'W, matorral de *Cercocarpus montanus*, *Garrya ovata*, *Juniperus flaccida*,